

Garfield was one of the committee of conference between the two houses. In this committee there was a contest of six hours on the salary question and Gen. Garfield steadily voted against every proposition to increase salaries. He found himself in a hopeless minority. There were but two things to be done—refuse to act with the committee and oppose the bill in the house, or gain his points as near as possible and unite in reporting it back. The first proposition would have made an extra session necessary to pass the appropriation bill, which also contained many measures of great importance to the country and which demanded immediate action. In submitting the bill he said:

"I was opposed to the increase in conference as I was opposed to it in the discussion and in my votes here, but my associates confided in me and I was compelled to choose between signing the report and running the risk of bringing on an extra session of congress."

This grave responsibility he did not care to shoulder alone and therefore signed the bill with the above protest. When the country was so indignant at the act, in a carefully prepared summary of the innocent and guilty, Gen. Garfield's name was classed among the "innocent." He was one of the first to refuse the back pay and never did receive it, as the records show. He was one of the first to urge its repeal and helped the move by speech and vote. What next? Oh, the

DE GOLLIER PAVEMENT.

As associate counsel he did receive a fee for a legal argument before the territorial government of the District of Columbia on the merits of the De Gollier pavement patent. Congress had nothing to do with the payment of the contract, which was a subject of interest to the owners of the patent and to the taxpayers of Washington city alone.

The Republican.
BY HOLMES & GREENLEAF.
DOWAGIAC, June 30, 1880.



Republican Ticket.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF New York.

Republican State Convention.
A Republican state convention to nominate candidates for state officers and electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the opera house in the city of Jackson, Mich., on Thursday, August 5th, 1880.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at Grand Rapids, May 10th, 1878, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for governor at the last state election (in 1878), and one additional delegate for every fraction of 300 votes, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under a resolution of 1883 no delegate will be entitled to a seat who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the state central committee at Detroit, June 24, 1880, the secretary of each county convention is requested to forward to the secretary of the state central committee by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to sit in the state convention.

Republican County Convention.
The Republicans of Cass county will meet in convention at the Court House, in Cassopolis, on Tuesday, July 27, 1880.

At 10 o'clock a. m., to select nine delegates to the State convention, called for the nomination of State officers, at Jackson, August 5, 1880, and as a number of delegates as they may be entitled to in the Congressional District Convention which called, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them.

The representation of each precinct will be the same as in the convention of April 27, 1880. By order of County Committee.

J. M. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Dated June 26, 1880.

The nomination of Hancock and English by the Cincinnati Convention, presents some strange, but not altogether new phases of democratic tactics. Hancock is simply a new scheme of a party that is over trying to dupe the people. Their only avowed principle is to defeat the Republican party, and this has been their only ambition for years. In order to accomplish this they baited their hook with McClellan in 1864 and Greeley in 1872, thus causing the death of the veteran republican, and in 1876 by Tilden and the cry of reform. By the nomination of Hancock they have returned to the tactics of '64, and nominated a man who has had no other experience than a military life, a principle they have always declared as ruinous to the country, and an argument employed unsparingly by them when republicans talked of Gen. Grant as a possible nominee.

A Union General at the head of the ticket and a Hoosier copperhead at the tail, certainly make a queer combination. While Hancock was thrashing rebels, English was trying to thwart the loyal designs of the brave Oliver P. Morton in Indiana. While Hancock was hanging Mrs. Surratt, an act always condemned by the democrats, such men as English were glorying secretly in the murder of Lincoln, for which crime the woman gave up her life.

It is the old cry of "anything to beat Grant," and a nomination that will grow weaker as the time of election draws nearer.

'80. ANNUAL EXERCISES.

Large Audience, Showers of Bouquets and a Pleasant Time.

Any one visiting the region of the Universalist church Friday evening would have certainly decided that the interest in the graduating exercises had by no means lessened. At half past six the open space in front of the church was filled with people, and a long line extended down the walk, all waiting patiently for the doors to open. When this was done there was a rush, and Mr. Palmer had to interpose to prevent undue crowding of the eager throng. The building was soon filled and many had to leave, failing to even secure standing room.

At eight o'clock the class filed onto the platform, accompanied by Prof. Tower and Miss Ingersoll, clergymen and school board. Mr. Spoon stepped forward and a bush fell on the crowd, the only sound audible aside from the tones of prayer being the waving of hundreds of fans, which the imaginative might have fancied sounded like angel's wings. The petition was direct, common sense and to the point, asking that the young graduates might press on to yet higher excellence in mental culture, and that our city might likewise remember the necessity of mental drill and discipline. The class, assisted by Prof. Tower, then gave a

GREETING SONG which differed from most of those productions in being quite well rendered. Miss Grace Gustin now came forward with her salutatory essay,

ITALY LIES OVER THE ALPS.

Among the first indications of intelligence shown by the child is the longing for the future, to be a "big boy" to reach manhood's estate. Ever longing for the beyond, for the future, for "the land that is fairer than this," for the "Italy over the Alps." Many had pressed on, traversed the weary journey and reached the destination. But from the time ambition had burst the gates of paradise, the unrest of life and surroundings had ever filled the human heart. The pilgrim ever was longing for the Jerusalem of promise, ever saw the goal beyond, ever hoped from the next hilltop to catch a glimpse of the golden summer land, the Italy of his desire. But the practical worker after all was the one that grasped the golden threads that, woven together, made even the dreary Alps surmountable. And though the owl may hoot his derision from the ruined temples left by man's ambition, and though the loftiest towers and minarets may rise to heaven to satisfy the longing, still it is the beyond, hills peep over hills, Alps o'er Alps arise. Beauty, wealth, fame, all fall of giving perfect rest, all fall of filling that picture in the human mind, that land of golden summer days, the mystic, beautiful Italy just over the Alps. Then, classmates, let us put on the armor of ambition and press forward, never wearying in the race, press forward with determination until "Our Italy" is won.

After a beautiful song by the quartet, Mr. Homer Nash presented his views on

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is man's being, end and aim. Among the first things defined by the young mind is happiness and misery, and although both may be relative, they are none the less real for that. This world is a narrow neck between two seas, on the one side lies the past, on the other the to come, the one is a picture of memory, the other a beautiful hope. But the present, the now, is no idle phantom. The waves of the sea of life bear the active man on their bosom but bury the sluggard in their depths. To act is to succeed, to be idle is to fail. The foundation for a happy life must be laid in youth. The truly wise and happy generally owe the fact to good parents. Wise men generally owe their powers to the influence of a pure mother, whose forgetfulness of self binds the youth to her in chains soft as silk but strong as brass gyves. But, to attain happiness, man must not live for self alone. This defeats the very object hoped for. Habit rules a majority of lives. The habits contracted in youth generally attend us to the grave and make or mar our happiness. As the needle is ever true to the magnet, so should our affections point to a harbor of happiness. Yet one must learn to perceive, weigh and discriminate. He must not follow all, or reject all. There is some good in all however debased, some redeeming spark. It may be like the pure white lily on the breast of some foul stream, but all the sweeter by the contrast, and as the lily collects only purity from its base surroundings, so should man collect the sweetness and perfume of life, store up happiness by living a life of harmony with self and nature's laws. Nature is to man a reflection of himself. If he be pure, he sees only harmony in nature, if he be impure he sees only discord. Yes, life is what we make it. It may be a Sahara, or a paradise. Let each weigh these facts and make a wise choice.

The "Bugle Horn" rang out from the quartet, clear and sweet, and Miss Addie Brazier followed with an essay on

SCIENCE.

The votaries of science have been at times overwhelmed with the magnitude of their undertakings, but never have despaired. Science has been well defined as "knowledge reduced to order." The basis of science is the immutable laws of nature, and the highest votaries of science have given these laws their

close and laborious study. Art has united with science to control the powers of nature, yet there is a difference between them and their manner of working. If science is knowledge, art is skill in using knowledge. Science sends out thoughts with the speed of lightning. One need not now wish for the Archimedean lever to move the world, for mighty powers are placed within the hands of the patient investigator. By the discoveries of science our vision is not limited to this world but is led to the contemplation of spheres above, by the side of which this mighty world fades into insignificance by comparison. All honor to the brows that wear the garland of common sense. To these minds we are indebted for many of the practical and useful truths of science. This is the weapon that has demolished superstition. This is the quality that has led to the investigation of the truths of geology, chemistry and kindred facts. Science is naturally progressive. The reversed superstitions of ages could not dim the light burning in Newton's mind, and many another hero has flung off the bonds and pursued the path of duty and truth. Reason untrammelled shall sweep in the truths of the universe as the telescope sweeps the starry heavens, and such soul shall be attracted by rays of truth which shall at length bring conviction for "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

Mrs. Karl Rudd sang a solo, "Don't let the roses linger," executed in the pleasing manner and sweet voice for which this lady is noted, and Miss Kittie Stark presented the subject of

GLEANNERS.

For ages the beautiful character of Ruth has been symbolical of the gleaner. Not only of the gleaner of truth and material things, but of the emblem of constancy and devotion. "Whither thou goest I will go, thy people shall be my people." Such sentiments could only have sprung from a pure heart. As Ruth gleaned in the fields of Boaz, so do men glean in the fields of the world, unlooked by patient industry reams of art, science and literature and scattering them to gather up. Everyone gleaned not alike, some took the lighter portions, the chaff of life and made merry with it, while others sought only the golden grain. Some laid bare the chimes of earth's secrets, and read there the foot-prints made ages ago, traces that, lighted by knowledge, glowed with a meaning deep and grand. A tiny fragment of stone was made to bear witness of ages unknown. Men yet sailed to the North in search of the mystic passage. In gleaning for knowledge in the great harvest field, they have gone to Ocean's depth and demanded its secrets. The beautiful coral has been made to bear witness, and the tinted shell has murmured the echo of its ocean song, not the sound of the tempest, but the low refrain of the waves as they sang to the listening shore. Gleaners there have been too among the flowers and the meadows as well as in the stern part of nature's workshop. Poets have gathered the flowers of song and bound them in ripened sheaves. The great sons of nature have garnered great sheaves for their fellow men. Yet equally faithful have been the humble Ruths that have walked in lower paths doing their daily round of duties. Not all can reap the golden grain, some there must be to gather up that which is left. Memory is but a store house of gleanings. Therein are treasured the beautiful forms and faces that have mouldered away—visions too fair—dreams too perfect for earth. Bless the faithful gleaners, wherever found. Bless all that work and toil. Some glean to save, while others show their treasures with a liberal hand. And as gleaners we ask "Watchman what of the night?" The star that arose when the shepherds were tending their flocks has never gone down. The memory of that gleaner has gone into the records of the past. The question is "Where hast thou gleaned to-day?" Ah! not till the harvest is over and the sheaves of life trodden out in the mill of life's discipline can the question be fully answered. Let all see to it that the answer be worthy of men and women, worthy of true gleaners in the world's harvest.

Master Archie Gardner then came forward with his cornet and gave one of his pieces, accompanied by Miss Maudie Martin on the piano. Both did nicely, Archie has evidently improved over his effort of last fall.

Then came the valedictory by Mr. Fred L. Colby.

OUR SCHOOLMASTERS.

Man differs from other creatures of the animal kingdom. He preceives, judges, reasons. But this outward perception gives proof of internal knowledge, of thought, investigation. Every true man should be so self-poised, have such an idea of his powers and capacities, and such a respect for his better nature that he is beyond price, realizing that there is something within too sacred for barter. To one lost in a wilderness all is alike, because all is ignorance. Help must come to such to save them from traveling in endless circles marked out by ignorance of surroundings. Into this darkness a ray from Infinite light is cast. The mind is like an instrument upon which no chord has been struck. The melody produced will much depend on the player. It is a master hand, only ravishing music will issue forth, if a novice, only discord can come. Our first school masters are our parents, and upon these much depends for the subsequent harmony of our lives. The mind of the child receives impressions, like the plastic composition that will at length harden into the

mould of habit. The reason of the why and wherefore will come with more perfect development. Yet but little of the real life work can now be done save to rear a foundation, and this be well done—how important. Gibbon says well and truly that man has two educations, the first he derives from others, the second he must attain for himself. As strength increases, there comes the power to form ideas, to make research, to trace out cause and effect. With this also comes predilection to lines of thought and life work, and these would probably influence the future career. In literal school much depends on teachers, in life's school one's self must often be the judge as to fitness of teachers, lines of conduct and influences. The germ of thought and impulse must be directed, and to do this the teacher must lead, pointing out new worlds to conquer. Our final measure will be the limit of our possibilities.

The class were then addressed as classmates, the teachers thanked for the efforts put forth, and the board of education for their guardianship. On behalf of the class hard work for the future was pledged, and by striving we hope, as a class, to win "Our Italy."

Notwithstanding Mrs. Sherwood lost her place in singing the solo of "Twickenham Ferry," the effort was equal to any we ever heard her render in public, which is saying a great deal.

Prof. Tower followed in a few well chosen remarks, well delivered. He reminded the class that they had only passed the first mile-stone on the journey to their ideal Italy. Yet few have the courage to push their way and much he hoped they might strive on, undiscouraged and undismayed till an Italy worth having was attained.

The diplomas were then presented and the class song given, Rev. H. Worthington pronounced the benediction and the large audience dispersed.

As a whole the exercises were admirable and surpassed any we have attended this year. Many and beautiful bouquets were given in quantity, some of them of rare beauty. The little flower girls, Carrie Powell and Nettie Spencer, fulfilled their parts nicely, and created much merriment by the matter of fact way in which they attended to business.

The Democratic Platform.

This instrument comes before the people containing a greater number of the usual catch phrases of democracy than usual. It starts out by pledging themselves anew to the "constitutional doctrines and traditions of the democratic party."

The second plank talks of centralization, despotism, separation of church and state, fostering the public schools, etc. Every intelligent voter has learned not to be deceived by the empty changes rung on "centralization" and "despotism," the church and state never have been united and never can be, and as for fostering public schools—one has only to glance at the South where Northern ladies have been mobbed, insulted and even killed for teaching the free colored children even the rudiments of education. Democracy will have a hard job to make people believe that it, as a party, will ever foster the public school system.

The third plank gives the greenbackers a slap in the face by declaring for gold, silver and paper convertible into coin on demand as the currency of the nation.

The fourth prates of a "thorough and genuine reform in the civil service."

The declarations in the fifth plank would fill the heart of every Republican with joy could they be trusted. It declares that the "right to a free ballot must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States." Could this be carried out the country could bid farewell to rifle clubs, to the ballot box, the shot gun policy and other democratic methods of "influencing" votes. It could also bid farewell to the "Solid South," for it would be solid no longer, save in a republican sense. It claims that the present administration makes "claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors." This becomes positively funny when we remember that but a few weeks ago the democratic majority voted solidly against the following resolutions offered: 1st, allowing the President to use the troops to preserve peace at the polls; 2d, against the employment of military power even when authorized by the constitution; 3d, against the employment of troops to enforce the lawful execution of the law, and 4th, against the employment of the military to enforce the civil rights act or to suppress insurrection.

The sixth prates of the "great fraud" of '76 and of the submission of the democratic party rather than engulf the country in a civil war. As if the democratic party had not enough of civil war!

The seventh sheds a few tears over Slippery Sammy's letter and declares that it is received with "deep sensibility."

No nine sits down on all immigration save for "travel, education and foreign commerce."

The eleventh pledges to protect the laboring man "against the corporations and the Commune." Commune is a large sea birds and Communism is probably capable of carrying out this pledge, and the "laboring man" need fear neither.

The twelfth and last announces that the thrift of a Democratic Congress has reduced the public expenditure \$40,000,000 per annum. Could this assertion be substantiated it would be a sound appeal to public

confidence. Before this plank of the platform was formulated, the New York Times had this review of public expenditures:

"The extraordinary expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1876, the one for which appropriations were made by the Forty-third Congress, were, in round numbers, \$258,500,000. The next year the Democrats reduced them to \$228,500,000 and the next year thereafter to \$237,000,000. But the following year—1879—they were run up to \$267,000,000, for 1880 to \$298,000,000, and, with the deficiencies unprovided for, will be about the same for 1881. As a mere matter of rough comparison between the two parties, the credit for real reduction belongs with the Republicans. They cut down the expenditures from \$292,000,000 in 1871 to \$258,500,000 in 1876; the Democrats have advanced them from that sum to \$298,000,000, which is \$6,000,000 higher than at the beginning of the last five years of Republican rule, \$40,000,000 higher than at the close of that period, and \$60,000,000 higher than at the beginning of the like period of Democratic rule."

So even this, the only real, vital claim made for the suffrage of the people, is not borne out by facts and figures.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In the Circuit Court for the County of Cass, in Chancery. Mary A. Sanders, Complainant, vs. Alexander H. Hubbard and Jane Hubbard, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, and dated on the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, there will be sold by or under the direction of the subscriber, or either of the Circuit Court Commissioners of said County of Cass, on

Thursday the twelfth day of August, A. D. 1880, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, at the front door of the Court House in Cassopolis in said county, at public auction to the highest bidder, a certain tract or parcels of land with the appurtenances thereof, known and described as follows: to-wit: Village lot numbered one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and twenty-five (125) in the original plat of the village (now city) of Dowagiac, in the County of Cass and State of Michigan.

JOSEPH B. CLARKE, Circuit Court Commissioner for said County of Cass, Complainant's Solicitor. June 23-79.

Let Up—Take a Rest.

If you want to start on a very cheap and enjoyable tour in July, to Niagara, the 1,000 Islands, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, White and Franconia Mountains, Boston, Newport, New York, up the Hudson, Saratoga, and return over the lake and in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a decree of said court made in said mortgage, now become operative and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the lands herein described to wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-four in town five, south range fourteen west, and in Cass county state of Michigan, containing twenty acres of land to be the same more or less, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the front door of the Court House in Cassopolis in said county on

Friday, September 10th, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day to satisfy the amount secured by said mortgage, together with the attorney fees thereon provided for and the costs of the sale and foreclosure.

Dated May 15th, 1880. JACOB HURTLE, Mortgagee.

F. W. ARWELL, Attorney for Mortgagee. June 16-79.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the lands herein described to wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-four in town five, south range fourteen west, and in Cass county state of Michigan, containing twenty acres of land to be the same more or less, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the front door of the Court House in Cassopolis in said county on

Friday, September 10th, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day to satisfy the amount secured by said mortgage, together with the attorney fees thereon provided for and the costs of the sale and foreclosure.

Dated May 15th, 1880. JACOB HURTLE, Mortgagee.

F. W. ARWELL, Attorney for Mortgagee. June 16-79.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Elias J. Hall, of Cass County, Michigan, to Margaret Hall, of Volusia, Cass County, Michigan, which mortgage is dated April twenty-eighth, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass County, Michigan, on the 26th day of June, 1877, at twelve o'clock M., of said day, in Liber 30 of mortgages, on page 435, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and seven dollars and eighty-one cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Thursday, the 12th day of August, 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Cassopolis (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Cass is holden) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at ten per cent. per annum, and all legal costs together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for therein, the premises described in said mortgage as follows: All the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section two (2) in township five (5) south range fifteen (15) west in the County of Cass and State of Michigan, containing forty acres of land more or less.

Dated May 17th 1880. MARGARET HUFF, Mortgagee.

GEORGE MILLER, Attorney for Mortgagee. May 19-79.

NEW

Meat Market

—BY—

LEWIS SMITH & JAMES ONEN.

1st door West of Jacob Barr's Grocery, north side of Commercial Street.

Customers will be supplied with all kinds of Fresh and Salted Meats usually kept in a

First-Class Market.

You will get just the kind of cuts ordered or called for and we shall endeavor to please all who may favor us with a call.

Prices as low as any, and terms strictly cash.

SMITH & ONEN.

Dowagiac, April 5-ly

FACTS WORTH KNOWING. LEE BROS., The Live Grocers, —DEAL ALSO IN— Crockery, Glass, Wood and Decorated Ware.

KEEP A FULL LINE OF
Yankee Notions,
A complete stock of Stationery, Headquarters for
Seeds and Machine Oils,
And the only place you can buy TOBACCO at
Retail at Wholesale Prices.

We still quote Sugars as follows:
Granulated 10 1-2c. Standard A, 10c.
Light Brown, 9c.

Coffee we sell lower than ever sold before. Good Rio 6 lbs. for \$1, guaranteed to please the most fastidious.

New crop Japan Tea, just received and prices are low.

Cigar and Tobacco department complete with best goods made. Our fifty and sixty cent Tobacco is acknowledged to be the best in the City. We sell the best brands made at 75c. per pound.

Remember that we keep a full line of Machine, Lard and Castor Oils, which for prices and quality we take the lead.

We invite special attention to our Stationery Department.

Come and see our beautiful Table and Pocket Cutlery.

The finest line of Revolvers ever shown in the city.

We are making special prices in Crockery and Glass Ware through the summer season, and it will pay you to investigate.

We respectfully solicit your trade and guarantee satisfaction.

LEE BROS.

Griswold & Henwood, F. J. MOSHER & CO.

(Successor to Cooper & Mosher.)

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And Farmer's Produce.

Thanking the public for past

patronage, we will endeavor by

fair dealing and close attention

to business to merit your con-

fidence in the future.

Come, And give us a trial,

we know we can please.

We will be found

At the OLD STAND

ON FRONT STREET,
Dowagiac, Mich.

WM. HOWSER

is now receiving a splendid line of

NOBBY SUITS

For MEN'S,

YOUTHS,

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

My stock of

HATS & FURNISHING GOODS

is complete.

Better Goods at Better rates, than

ever before.

Custom Orders a Specialty.

Everybody invited to call and ex-

amine for themselves.

Don't forget the place, one door

from Dewey, Defendorf & Lyle.

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